

## THREE NEW ICHNEUMON FLIES FROM RUSSIA.

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Mr. Jacob Schreiner, of St. Petersburg, Russia, has been sending me for names some of his rearings of parasitic Hymenoptera, among which are many interesting species.

In his last sending were *three* which are apparently undescribed, and as they are of great economic importance I submit the following descriptions:

## Genus PRISTOMERUS, Holmgren.

*Pristomerus Schreineri*, new species.—♀. Length, 7.8 mm.; ovipositor almost as long as the abdomen. Black, the abdomen with the venter, the dorsal segments 3 to 6, except the third basally, and the legs, including all coxæ, pale ferruginous, the hind tibiæ at apex narrowly fuscous; antennæ black, with the first three joints, except the apex of the third, honey-yellow; wings hyaline, the stigma reddish-brown, the veins blackish, the tegulæ yellowish. The head and thorax are very finely punctate, slightly shining, the metathorax rugulose and distinctly areolated; the abdomen is smooth, but with the first and second segments and the base of the third segment delicately, but distinctly, longitudinally striated.

♂.—Length, 6.5 to 7.5 mm. Agrees well with the female, except that the ventral segments, except the first and the second, the sutures of the following, and the dorsal segments, except the apex of the second, the third entirely, and the fourth and fifth laterally, are black.

Type.—Cat. No. 7778, U. S. N. M.

St. Petersburg, Russia. Described from 1 ♀ and 2 ♂ specimens, bred by Mr. Jacob Schreiner from the larvæ of *Plutella cruciferarum*, Zeller.

## Genus TEMELUCHA, Forster.

*Temelucha plutellæ*, new species.—♀. Length, 7.5 mm.; ovipositor a little shorter than the abdomen. Black, the orbits broadly, the cheeks, the face below the insertion of the antennæ, except the sutures of the clypeus, the scape of the antennæ beneath, the upper margin of the prothorax and the lateral angles to the tegulæ, a **w**-shaped mark on the mesonotum, the scutellum entirely, a broad band and a rounded spot on the mesopleura, a spot back of the insertion of the hind wings, a stripe on the metapleura, a band above this stripe and connected with a transverse band near the apex of the metathorax, yellow; the tegulæ, the front and middle legs, a spot at apex of hind coxæ, and the apex of the hind

trochanters, pale yellowish; the middle and hind coxæ have a black spot at base, the hind legs, except as noted, being ferruginous, the tips of the tibiæ, tips of the first and second joints, and the fifth joint of tarsi, fuscous, the tibial spurs white; the abdomen, except the apex of the first and the second dorsal segments, and some marks on the venter and laterally on segments 3 to 7, is black, the apex of first and second dorsal segments and marks on segments 3 to 7 are ferruginous; the ventral segments 2 and 3, except a quadrate black spot at base of the third, are yellowish-white. Wings hyaline, the stigma and veins rufo-testaceous.

Type.—Cat. No. 7779, U. S. N. M.

St. Petersburg, Russia. Described from a single ♀, bred by Mr. Jacob Schreiner from the larva of *Plutella cruciferarum*, Zeller.

This is the first European species to be described in this genus, although I suspect, just as is the case in America, that other species are described under the genus *Cremastus*.

Genus EPIURUS, Forster.

*Epiurus carpocapsæ*, new species.—♀. Length, 6 mm.; ovipositor about 2 mm. Head, the prothorax, except the upper hind angles, and the first abdominal segment towards base, black, rest of thorax and the abdomen rufo-testaceous; antennæ and legs, except as noted, pale ferruginous, the base and apex of hind tibiæ and the tips of the joints of the hind tarsi, black, the rest of the hind tibiæ, between the black annuli at base and apex, and the tarsi, white. Wings hyaline, the stigma and veins reddish-brown.

Type.—Cat. No. 7780, U. S. N. M.

St. Petersburg, Russia. Described from a single ♀, bred by Mr. Jacob Schreiner from *Carpocapsa pomonella*, Linné.

This species is evidently allied to *Pimpla diluta*, Ratzeb., which should be relegated to this genus.

The hosts of these parasites are widely distributed in North America, and do considerable damage, so that these parasites discovered by Mr. Schreiner should be introduced into our fauna to aid in destroying these pests of the cabbage and apple.

#### CORRECTION OF NAME.

Prof. Cockerell writes me that the name *Noctua umbrosa* has been used previously (Newman, British Moths, p. 352), and that my species of that name (CAN. ENT., XXXVI, 31, 1904) will have to be changed. I therefore propose that it be called *perumbrosa*. HARRISON G. DYAR.